

## DOINGS AT BOISE CITY

A Bright Outlook for the Proposed Boise and Butte Railroad.

### THE POLITICAL CHALDRON

Discord in the Republican Ranks—Mack is Not a Bad Man—Work in the Mines.

Special Correspondence of the Standard.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 12.—O. L. Miller, promoter of Boise-Butte railway proposition, left this city a short time ago for Chicago to enlist interest and secure capital sufficient to secure the building of the road. He will remain in Chicago only a short time, just long enough to learn the views of the capitalists. He will then visit New York, Boston, and take in Philadelphia on his return home. Mr. Miller expects to receive material aid in each of these cities, and taken in all, he has no doubt but that sufficient aid will be secured to have work begin early in the spring of 1892.

A gentleman who has just returned from Idaho City states that A. B. Morrell has already raised \$1,000 for boring through the cement on Moore and Elk creeks to ascertain whether there is placer on the bedrock. It is believed that immense treasure will be discovered.

W. H. Dial who for some time past has been reading law with the firm of Miller & Athey of this city, recently passed an honorable examination and was admitted to practice in the third district court. Mr. Dial has opened an office in Mountain Home.

Hon. Green White of Rocky Bar is in the city and brings an encouraging report of the mining industry of that once famous camp. Mr. White is engaged in mining himself, and expects to make a good showing this season.

Warden Mack says the statement that he, if asked to resign the wardenship, will make Attorney General Roberts tell the reason why, is untrue; that it was put in circulation by some designing person who wishes to do him harm. The people of Boise have about reached the conclusion that Mack is not so bad a man as he has been painted; that he is at least as good as the average man connected with the present administration. No one here desires to see the warden fare worse than the rest of the crowd now holding down the different offices connected with the administration. A sigh of relief will be given by the whole state when the last one of these phenomenal characters are asked to take a walk. There is no doubt that they all to a man will get a very earnest invitation to perambulate when the clock strikes the last hour of their term.

The people here have lived dreams in the happy anticipation of the day when the whole state house crowd has to file out led by the governor, followed by Pinkham, Moody and Harroun, with Roberts bringing up in the rear. Everybody will be prepared to say "Thank goodness it can't be any worse." The patience of the people of Idaho is to be commended to the whole country.

It has been thoroughly tried. A good republican said to-day: "If Idaho should be afflicted for two years more with an administration like the present, it would be eminently proper to build quite an addition to the state asylum to accommodate the unfortunate. I have heard of a number of persons already who are 'leaved' from the effects of the work of the board of equalization, General Roberts' vast avalanche of opinions, penitentiary fustian, grave attempts to hug a railroad, and other acts of questionable propriety that bring the honest, decent voters of the state to their sober senses when they contemplate the possibility of having the dose repeated."

This is without doubt the most promising period in the history of Boise City. There is much talk of building in the spring and summer. Many new structures will be under way of erection by the first of May. Already the sound of saw and hammer is heard in many portions of the city.

The citizens of Boise are very proud, and justly so, of her magnificent new natatorium, which is rapidly assuming the appearance of a finished work. During the coming summer many visitors from abroad are expected to visit Boise. The natatorium, the splendid mountain scenery near by, the pure water and exhilarating atmosphere prevalent throughout the entire summer season, all combine to make Boise the greatest inland health and pleasure resort in the west. Persons wishing to seek health can do no better than spend the summer season here. Pleasure seekers who have money to spend can not find a better place to spend it nor a more willing people to receive it. Railway magnates can not find a better spot on earth to start a new road from than Boise City. Because in any direction that a road can go untold mineral wealth, magnificent agricultural possibilities and almost inexhaustible forests abound.

Boise is, if the present outlook is worth anything, one of the coming mining camps of the West. Capt. James Baxter made 12 assays of ore yesterday ranging from \$24 to \$200 per ton in gold and silver—mostly silver. All of these assays were made of ores of new discoveries. Mr. Baxter said to-day: "When Boise gets her reduction works properly going there is no doubt that she will soon be called the queen mining city of the West."

As an agricultural and fruit growing country Boise basin has shown to the world that it is unequalled in many ways. Mr. Vinion of the Boise Statesman will leave tomorrow for Shaw's mountain on a prospecting trip. The hills and mountains anywhere from 3 to 20 miles of Boise are full of prospectors.

Fred Dangle, one of Boise's oldest and wealthiest citizens said to-day: "I have a prospect which, if it proves as good as the present showing indicates, will keep a 10-stamp mill running easily with four good men to mine the ore, such is the dimensions of the ledge and character of the ore."

It is hoped that the city council and the electric light company will come to a satisfactory adjustment of the light question by April 1, as that seems to be the date fixed upon by the council to have all lights shut off except on Main street unless the light company makes a proper reduction in rates.

#### Quartz Men Notice.

For sale—Hoisting engine and all apparatus complete. Refer to the undersigned at No. 111 Utah street, between Broadway and Granite streets.

F. E. W. PATTEN, Agent.

### THE OTHER SIDE.

A Member of the Helena Convention on Mr. Carter's Letter.

To the Editor of the Standard.

In your issue of the 5th inst., you published a letter addressed to ex-Gov. B. F. White, in which the Hon. T. H. Carter asserts that the delegates to the Helena irrigation convention at which every county in the state was fully represented, were deceived by a false issue, and that "on a mixture of falsehood and phantom judgment was secured," without having fair consideration of the question in its true relation to the public welfare. He says that "the Salt Lake congress was not an issue but a mere incident. True, but incidents are frequently prearranged."

Do the facts and conditions, as presented by Mr. Carter, prove that the conclusions of the Helena convention were illegal or impracticable? Montana having recently assumed the dignity of statehood, must take with it, the responsibilities, which for a time will not be light. The necessary expenses of properly carrying on a state government have already become a serious burden on our people. With the exception of a penitentiary, which is only half large enough to meet the present demands on its capacity, we have no state buildings, and we are confronted at once with the question, how can we secure them? The gentleman would have us believe that this might all be accomplished in some magical manner if the state had control of the lands, with power to first make them productive and valuable and then sell them. How is this to be done? He presents no plan.

Our constitution has restricted the tax limit to the present levy, i. e., 2½ mills, and we cannot contract an indebtedness, to exceed \$100,000 without first submitting the proposition to a vote of the people, as it requires all of the money derived from our taxes to run the state government. As managed at present, we think it very doubtful if our people would consent to the pledging of our state for any questionable scheme. Mr. Carter first assumes that it will cost not less than \$5 per acre to reclaim the land, then he says that it will not cost less than \$3, saying nothing about the cost of survey and sale.

Let us say it will cost \$4 per acre to reclaim the lands and that the irrigable first bottom lands are nearly all disposed of. What are the rest of the lands worth? There were assessed, in 1890, in Montana, 4,525,107 acres of land for \$18,375,549—less than \$4 per acre. If according to his theory, the sales should be limited to 100 acres to actual settlers, either the state must provide in advance the money or the settler must advance more than the assessed value of the land in the state and then patiently wait for the state to construct ditches and provide reservoirs before he can expect to be able to support his family or get any returns from the improvements that he has made on his farm.

Say that one-third of the government land in the state is susceptible of irrigation, it would cost more than one hundred million dollars to reclaim it. Mr. Carter says that Montana can be made to produce more small grain than any three states east of the Mississippi river. Illinois, Ohio and New York have about the same area as the state of Montana. When we remember that fully one-third of our state is mountainous and rocky and one-third is unavailable bad lands, we can't help saying that this sounds more like the plausible story of some rustling real estate agent than the carefully prepared opinion of the commissioner of the general land office. If Mr. Carter's statement were a truth, instead of an absurdity, and if it were possible to pay the additional expense of irrigation and 2,000 miles transportation, and still be able to compete with the cheap labor of Illinois, there might be some strength in his argument, but such is not the condition of affairs in the state of Montana to-day. The truth is, there are hundreds of thousands of pounds of vegetables rotting in the cellars for want of market, and hundreds of tons of grain in the granaries that can not be sold for more than the cost of production. It is a fact that in some localities grain can be produced very cheaply, but such places are exceptions, not the rule. Any plan that looks the agricultural interests of Montana faster than the other developments in the state will justify, will as surely result disastrously as did the booming of Western Nebraska and Kansas. The conditions here are no more favorable than they were in those states, while we must depend on home consumption, with the possible exception of brewers' barley, for a market for our produce.

While we are anxious for the early development of the state, we do not believe it is honest to secure it by misrepresentation. The time may come and circumstances may be so changed that the state will be justified in assuming the responsibility of attempting to reclaim our desert lands, but we think it would not be prudent to attempt it at present.

What reason have we for thinking that the government would grant the lands to the state with restrictions, detailing the manner in which they shall be sold? It would be a change in the policy of the government. Is there anything to prevent the state of Montana giving the whole of the immense grant that was donated to us on our admission as a state to any corporation, should we desire to do so? Is the Northern Pacific Railroad company required to dispose of its lands in any particular manner? One of the most able defenders of the Salt Lake resolution at Helena said that "Montana wanted no grant of land with a string on it." That Montanans were intelligent enough to take care of themselves; and if it should be desirable to make grants for the development of the state, they could attend to that part of the business.

We still think that the majority in the Helena convention, composed as it was largely of farmers, representing every valley and farming community in the state, and opposed almost entirely by bankers, lawyers and schemers, acted wisely in refusing to approve or pass the Salt Lake resolutions, and in appointing a committee to prepare a bill to be presented to the next legislature, providing for the control and management of the waters of the state.

It may be a phantom to think it possible for our state to become involved to such an extent that her representatives would gladly give her hands to moneylender corporations for help, either to develop the state or pay her debts, thereby creating a landed aristocracy on one side and a serfdom on the other. It may be a falsehood to say that the general government has, with the exception of some railroad grants, managed the public domain in the interest of the people, and that it is better to suffer the ills we have than to fly to those we know not of.

A DEER LODGE DELEGATE.

Deer Lodge, March 12, 1892.

#### A New Leaf Turned for 1892.

This is what we are doing: Running Pullman dining cars, Pullman palace sleeping cars, Pullman colonist sleepers, free reclining chair cars, and new day coaches. It costs you nothing extra to ride on a first-class line. You can reach all eastern points via the Union Pacific.

## Fast Running!

THE GREAT NORTHERN

Leaves Butte at 7:30 A. M.,

and makes quicker time than any other line to St. Paul, Chicago and all Eastern points.

It is also the only road running a solid train from Butte to St. Paul making close connection at St. Paul and Chicago for all Eastern points.

J. E. DAWSON, General Agent.

## DOCTOR ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY

will stop a Cough in one night, check a Cold in a day, and CURE Consumption if taken in time. IF THE LITTLE ONES HAVE WHOOPING COUGH OR CROUP



Use it promptly. A 25 cent bottle may save their lives. Ask your druggist for it. It Tastes Good.

PURE PINK PILLS.

Dr. Ackers English Pills CURE CONSTIPATION.

Small, pleasant, a favorite with the ladies.

W. H. Bockitt & Co., 24 West Broadway, New York.

—THE—

## Thin Elastic Rubber Plate



Is the Most Beautiful and Perfect Fitting Artificial Teeth Made.

Will not break or drop down in the mouth.

Teeth Extracted Absolutely Without Pain,

and without use of anaesthetics. If you will take the trouble to investigate this method you will not dread again to have teeth extracted.

Call and investigate and be convinced.

W. H. WIX, D. D. S.,

DENTIST,

NEW OWSLEY. OPEN EVENINGS.

## GREAT NORTHERN RY LINE

Montana Central, great through system. For all points East, West or South. The only line in the Northwest owning and operating its entire equipment.

—THE—

## SHORT DIRECT LINE

With elegant dining cars attached, for

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago

And all points East.

Until further notice trains will leave Butte as follows:

Arrive.	All trains daily.	Depart.
7:00 p. m.	Atlantic express, east-bound.	7:00 a. m.
11:40 a. m.	Helena local.	3:30 p. m.

For maps, rates, further information, etc., call at city ticket office, No. 100 Main St., Butte.

L. C. STEBBINS, Traveling Passenger Agent.

J. E. DAWSON, Gen. Agent.

R. H. LANGLEY, Gen. Tkt. Agt. M. C. Ry.

NOTICE TO CO-OWNERS.—To Joseph Wexler, Edgar, William McJeeke, Daniel Dougherty and John McLeod, their heirs or assigns: You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the Golden Eagle quartz lode mining claim (said Golden Eagle quartz lode being in the Flint Creek mining district, in the county of Deer Lodge, state of Montana, and filed for record in the office of the county recorder of said Deer Lodge county, state of Montana, Aug. 1, 1887, and recorded in Book "Q" of Lode Locations, on page 8, records of Deer Lodge county, Montana, to which for a more definite description reference is hereby made.) in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2824, revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891. And if within ninety days from the service of this notice by publication upon you, you fail or refuse to contribute your portion of such expenditure as co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber, under said section 2824.

JOHN BROWN.

Anaconda, Mont., Jan. 30, 1892.

[First publication Feb. 1, 1892.]

NOTICE TO CO-OWNERS.—To S. J. Brown and Frank G. Brown: You are hereby notified that the undersigned, your co-partners, have expended one hundred dollars in labor and improvements in re-surveying the same, and in obtaining a new location thereon, and being in no organized mining district, in the county of Deer Lodge, in the state of Montana, and is situated on the Blue-Eyed Nellie Hill, just north of the Blue-Eyed Nellie mine, for the year ending December 31, 1891. And if within ninety days from the service of this notice by publication upon you, you fail or refuse to contribute your portion of such expenditure as co-owners, with interest and cost of advertising, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscribers, under section 2824 of the revised statutes of the United States.

F. O. ELSAATT.

ANAESTHETIC.

Anaconda, Mont., March 11, 1892.

First publication March 12, 1892.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of March, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m., I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, lawful money of the United States, all of the following property, to wit: The ground and premises known as the Dillon Brewery, together with the appurtenances and fixtures thereto belonging and used in connection therewith. This property was formerly owned by Joseph Traubner, and is situated about a mile south-easterly from Dillon, Beaverhead county, State of Montana. The sale will be made subject to a mortgage upon said property for the sum of \$10,000 and interest. Sale will take place on the brewery premises. An inventory and list of all the property, etc., to be included in the sale is open for inspection at my office in Dillon, Montana.

O. M. BEST, Assignee.

Dillon, Montana, March 9, 1892.

NOTICE.—Sealed proposals for a fire alarm system will be received by the city of Butte until 7 o'clock p. m., March 16, 1892, the number and location of the fire alarm boxes to be designated by the city council. A certain check, for 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid must accompany the same and be made payable to the city of Butte, and shall be and become forfeited to and become the property of the said city in the event that the party to whom the contract shall be awarded, shall fail or refuse to enter into a contract in accordance with the bid submitted by them, and to enter into a good and sufficient bond within twenty days after the contract shall be awarded to them, with resident sureties of Silver Bow county, Montana. The city of Butte reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

J. J. HARRINGTON, City Clerk.

## EIGHT HUNDRED MORE!

In six weeks 800 new subscribers have been added to the STANDARD'S circulation in Butte alone.

What other paper can show such gains?

An increase of 50 per cent. is the story our books tell of the past year.



Is there Anyone who still doubts that

## The Standard Leads



We are prepared to prove that we sell double the number of papers sold by any other paper in the state, and that in Butte we are

## ONE THOUSAND AHEAD!

Think of this, business men. The STANDARD can give you a thousand more readers of your advertisements in Butte than any other newspaper, and twice the number of

readers in the state. This without figuring on a basis of ten readers to each copy, as some of our contemporaries do when soliciting your business. Consult your own interests and

## ADVERTISE IN THE STANDARD.